RHYTINE ? (CANADA)

Michel RAYNAL

De : Paul LeBlond <leblond@gulfislands.com>
À : <cryptozoo@wanadoo.fr>
Envoyé : vendredi 26 janvier 2001 19:05
Objet : rhytine

Cher Michel - dommage que Bruxelles soit si loin. J'aurais prefere discuter ceci de vive voix. Observations recentes dans les fjords de la Colombie Britannique d'un animal a la peau noire, une tete large, yeux noirs, grande bouche, a pousse des temoins a speculer qu'il s'agirait d'une rhytine survivante. A mon su, il n'y a pas de rapports de rhytine aussi loin au sud. J'ai lu avec interet ton article sur la rhytine dans le No 40 de Cryptozologia. La deuxieme partie (qui sans doute inclura la bibliographie), est-elle redigee? Y aurait-il moyen de la voir avant sa parution officielle (en "pre-print" electronique). Amicalement, Paul

" recent observations in the fjords of B.C. of an animal with a dark skin, wide head, black eyes, large mouth; had witnesses to speculate that it was a living sea cow "

26/01/01

RHYTINE

Michel RAYNAL

De: Morant [momorant@wanadoo.es]
Envoyé: vendredi 28 juin 2002 21:33
À: Michel Raynal
Objet: steller's sea cow

Dear Michel:

I was very intrigued by your statements concerning mystery sirenids and decided to have a look at my archives. To my surprise, I found a report (which I had forgotten) and which I collected from Internet perhaps three years ago ¡¡¡. I supposse you are already aware of it, but I am sending a copy of the whole text just in case. The bibliographical source I have is:

D'Oro, Rachel. 2000. Alaska remembers August 1950 [Possible sighting of a Steller's sea cow in 1950]. Alaska 66(6):21. REPRINT FILE.

Alaska Remembers: August 1950

Possibly Steller's sea cow isn't extinct after all, if Capt. Henry Katasse of Wrangell and his crew on the halibut boat Garfield can believe their eyes. Fishing near Kake last May, the Garfield's crew saw a monster they described as "25 feet long, with a head the size of a 50-gallon drum and eyes like cups, the head grayish shading into brown on its body." U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service agent Dan Bates of Wrangell said the men's description of the monster sounded very much like the description of the sea cow thought to be extinct since about 1768. When the Russians first entered Alaska waters they found numerous sea cows, slow-moving beasts without fear of man. Easily killed and very palatable, they were slaughtered for food. When Vitus Bering was shipwrecked on the Komandorski Islands, where the great explorer died, the huge beasts saved his crew from starvation. But like the sea otter and fur seal, the sea cow was an exhaustible resource